A Game that Was Apparently Lost Is Won in the Eighth Inning by Heavy Batting-Race Track and Other Sporting News.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Boston, May 31.-Notwithstanding the weather was very threatening, about 2,700 people, attracted by the stiff article of ball that the. Indianapolis team put up yesterday, even if they were defeated, saw the Hoosiers win the third game in the present Boston series, this afternoon. Shreve and Buckley formed the Indianapolis battery, and Radbourne and Tate the home. It was the first game Radbourne pitched in Boston this season, and he was given a warm reception. Shreve kept the Boston team down to eight hits, and not a run was earned off of his delivery. Sharp fielding prevented from scoring until the fifth. In the first half, after pitched ball and took first. Wise hit what should have notted him but two bags down into Hines's territory. Hines returned the ball to Glasscock, and Glasscock threw to Buckley to catch Radbourne at the plate. Buckley dropped the ball, it rolled back of the plate, and Radbourne and Wise both scored. In the last half, after McGeachy and Esterbrook had gone out, Buckley got in a beautiful drive over Wise's head, and Shreve duplicated it over second. A moment later Tate caught Shreve ten feet off the first bag, but Lynch would not allow an out. Hines then got in a hit over second bag, on which Buckley scored. Shreve tried to take third on this play, but was thrown out by Johnston. The crowd thought Shreve was out before Buckley crossed the plate, and that the run should not be counted. Lynch thought dif-ferently, and the crowd hooted its disapproval. He was right, however, as Tate acknowledged after the game. Neither side scored again until the eighth, when the Hoosiers struck a terrific batting streak, fell upon Radbourne after two men were out, and pounded him for three runs. Seery struck a between right and center, and stole second eas-Jerry Denny then set the crowd with a terrific drive down to left-field fence, on which Denny scored on Bassett's beauty to short left field. Glasscock got in a two-bagger, and Basset scored. McGeachy went out. In the ninth Boston had a splendid chance to tie the game. With but one man out, Tate got his base on balls; Radbourne had two strikes and four balls called on him, and then foolishly struck at a miserable ball, and was out. Wise got in a tremendous drive to the lower right-field fence, on which Tate scored and Wise took third.

INDIANAPOLIS. 0 Wise, s.... 1 0 Johnst'n,m 0 1 Morrill, 1.. 0 210 OlHornung,l. O 0 4 4 Radb'n, p.. 1 Totals ... 4 11 27 19 6 Totals ... 3 8 24 15 4 Score by innings.

obnston went out, Denny to Esterbrook, and

ston was beaten 4 to 3. Score:

Soston......0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1-3 Indianapolis......0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 *-4

Earned Runs—Indianapolis, 3.
Two-base Hits—Glasscock, Wise.
Three-base hits—Denny, Wise
Stolen Bases—Seery, Wise.
First Base on Balls—Nash, Tate, Bassett.
Hit by Pitched Ball—Radbourne. First Base on Errors-Boston 3.
Struck Out-By Shreve, 3; by Radbourne 3.
Wild Pitch-Radbourne. Time-1:30. Umpire-Lynch.

State League. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOGANSPORT, May 31.-In the State League game played here to-day, the home team defeated the Lafayette team by a score of 8 to 3. Grav, of the Lafayettes, was knocked out of the box in the third inning. Score: Legansport......0 1 3 1 0 2 0 1 0-8 Lefayette......1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0-3

Batteries-Stapleton and Streuve; Gray. Broderick and Webber. Struck out-By Stapleton, 6; by Gray, 1; by Broderick, 2.

Game at Marlon. Special to the Indianapolis Journau

Marion, May 31.—The Deppens (Louisville) base-ball team defeated the Marion team at this place, this afternoon by the following score:

Postponed Games. New York, May 31 .- The Pittsburgs failing to appear for the game scheduled for to-day, it was declared forfeited to the New Yorks by a acore of 9 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31. - The game between Philadelphia and Detroit was postponed on ac-

Washington, May 31.—The Washington and Chicago game was postponed on account of rain. Baltimore, May 31.—Rain cause a postponement of the Baltimore-Louisville game.

Fast Time on Bicycles.

CHICAGO, May 31. - Competent authorities deplare that the bicycle race from this city to Pullman, yesterday, was the finest road race for bicycles ever run in the country. The seventyone starters were handicapped according to their records. When the last man had been started from Van Buren, Neal, the time-keepers and spectators took a suburban train for Pullman. The officers of the day were rather confused upon reaching their destination to find that the eaders of the wheelmen were there before them. Fortunately, several well-known bicyclists had gone down in an earlier train and timed the arrivais. Arthur Lumsden, who rode a light 51inch wheel, was the first to arrive, and won the race. He started with 11 minutes handicap, and did the distance, corrected time, in 54 minutes and 47 seconds. The distance is fourteen and seven-tenths miles. The winner was closely followed by several others. Van Sicklin, the only scratch man, arrived in 53 minutes and 25 seconds. H. R. Winship, the winner of last year's race, who was handicapped 2 minutes and 30 seconds, made the best time of yesterday's run—43 minutes and 20 seconds. beating last year's record by 9 minutes and 35 seconds. W. A. Rhodes, a Boston professional. who rode to best the best time, arrived in 54 minutes and 52 seconds. Nineteen of the contestants besides Lumsden got prizes consisting of sporting goods of different kinds. Winship, for making the best time, will be given a valuable gold medal.

Latonia Jockey Club Course. CINCINNATI, O., May 31 .- The fifth-day's racing at Latonia was only fair. The track was in excellent condition and the weather was fine. First Race-Selling purse, for three-year-olds and upwards; seven and one half furlongs. Com edy won by a length and a halt, with Cheney

second, Lepanto third. Time, 1:361. Second Race-Owners' handicap, for twoear-old fillies; half a mile. Laura Stone won by a length, in a gallon, with Bethbroeck second, Corrienne Blackburn third. Time, :50. Third Race—Selling; for three-year-olds and upwards; six furlougs. Dick Wright won by a neck from Orange Girl, second; Briganette third. Time, 1:16. Silver Ban bolted at the

head of the stretch, and finished last. Fourth Race—Selling: purse for three-year-olds and upwards; six duriongs. Cora L. won; Duhme second, Castaway third. Time, 1:16. Fifth Race-Sweepstakes; for three-year-olds and upwards; one mile and seventy yards. Grissette won; Sour-mash second, Nick Finzer third. Time, 1:461.

Sixth Race-Harold stakes, \$1,000 added; for two-year-old colts; five furlongs. Once Again second, Outbound third. Time, 1:04.

Racing at St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, May 31.—There was a good growd at the races to-day. The track was fast the weather clear and cool. Pirst Race-Purse, \$600; three quarters of a

mile. Autocrat won by half a length from Car-

Time, 1:15. Second Race—Purse, \$600; mile heats. The first heat was won by Elgin; Fosteral second, Irish Pat third. The second heat was captured by Irish Pat, with Elgin half a length behind, Warsign third. The third heat and race was until after Sheridan's death.

Will Wait a Little.

Fittsburg Chronicle.

Adam Badeau will not file a claim for compensation as author of "Sheridan's Memoirs" until after Sheridan's death.

won by Elgin; Pat half a length behind. Time, 1:44, 1:451, 1:451.

Third Race—Real estate stakes, for two-year-

Third Race—Real estate stakes, for two-yearolds; \$800 added; six furlongs. Liberty won
easily, half a length from Isabella, second, Soso
third. Time, 1:16\frace.

Fourth Race—Maturity purse, \$600; handicap
for four-year-olds; one and one-half mile. Unique
won handily from Wahoo, second, White Nose
third. Time, 2:38.

Fifth Race—Steeple-chase; purse, \$600; full
course. Winslow won easily; Lijero second,
Bucharest third. Time, 5:49\frac{1}{2}.

Racing at Cambridge City.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., 'May 31 .- The unfinished 2:30 trot of yesterday was decided in one heat to-day, Lady Helen being first, Frank K., second, Datsy Wilkes, third. Time, 2:26. The 2:28 trot for a purse of \$400 resulted:

Sprague Pilot...... 3 1 Edwin B.....1 John Henry..... 4 4 Time, 2:26, 2:25, 2:25, 2:24. The 2:20 pace, for a purse of \$400, resulted: Black Henry.....7

Gray Harry...... 1 1 Time-2:204, 2:194, 2:20. The three-year-old trot, for \$200, resulted: Glenwood Prince.....4 Keller Thomas.....1 Talisman 2 William M. Hill 3

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

year-old record of Indiana.

Yesterday's Session of the General Confer-

ence Thinly Attended. New York, May 31 .- Bishop Fitzgerald presided for the first time at to-day's session of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference. When the body was called to order there were not more than fifteen or twenty delegates in their places. A large number of the delegates have returned to their homes.

Dr. J. H. Baylis, of Cincinnati, conducted the devotional exercises, after which Dr. Kynett moved that the bishops be requested to appoint any commissions not already provided for, which was so ordered.

Chaplain McCabe suggested that the order of devotional exercises adopted at yesterday's session be printed in the hymnal and ritual.

Dr. Wheeler, who, last night, was ruled out of order by Bishop Vincent, here arose to a question of privilege, and wanted the Chair to rule on the same point that he raised before Bishop Vincent Bishop Fitzgerald declared him out of order

The report providing for the union of Methodists of all nationalities was then taken up and

A minority report opposing the independence of the Japanese church was presented, but was

The next report was that of the committee on the Dalles mission case. The case is one where the Dalles mission case. The case is one where
the missionary society sold and gave possession
of certain property at Dalles, Ore., to certain
parties, after the society's rights to the land had
been certified to by the Secretary of the Interior.
The United States Supreme Court, however, decided that the missionary society had no rights
to the land. The committee, in consequence,
recommended the refunding of the money to the persons who had paid it, or their heirs. in four annual payments without interest. The sum is \$23,700. The report was adopted.

The committee on missions then reported in favor of amending the charter of the missionary society so that its annual meetings might be held in any city of the United States, instead of New York, as the charter now demands. Dr. Buckley spoke in favor of the report, because, he said, the secular press of New York gives no attention to the annual meeting of this society, which distributes a million dollars annually. More space, he said, is given a game of base-ball. In other cities this would not be so. The press would recognize the importance of the meeting, and the world in consequence would know what it was doing The report was adopted.

A resolution providing for the appointment of

a commission to prepare a plan for the insur-ance of church property in America, by which the church should insure itself against loss by fire, was also passed.

The committee on the episcopacy reported favorably on a memorial requesting the bishops to so arrange their work as to visit the conferences in the districts contiguous to their respective residences. The report was laid on the table.

At the usual hour for adjournment the time of the session was extended so as to enable the conference to finish its business.

Amos S. Shinkle, of Kentucky, called up a re-

port providing for a change in the basis of representation which would lessen the number of ministerial delegates to the General Conference and increase the number of lay delegates. Dr. (feorge Hare challenged the quorum and asked for a call of the house. The call was, however, delayed so as to give the secretary a chance to read the journal of the day and have it approved, and to pass various complimentary resolutions. The call showed no quorum and the conference was dissolved.

Reformed Presbyterians.

PITTSBURG, May 31. - To-day's session of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of the United States was taken up almost entirely with discussion on the report of the committee on church union. The report of the committee, which was adverse, was adopted, as were also the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the synod approves the course of its committee, commends their wisdom and faithfulness, and affirms the conclusions which they have Resolved, That we solemnly reaffirm our conviction that the Constitution of the United States is a virtual

agreement or compact to administer the government without reference to Christ or the Christian religion, and that incorporation with the government on the basis of this Constitution is, therefore, an act of disloyalty to Christ. With this conviction in our hearts, we cannot do otherwise than to maintain to the end the discipline we have maintained in the past, and we believe that the highest interests of our country and of the kingdom of Christ are involved in our fidelity

at this point.

Resolved, That this synod emphatically repudiates any interpretation of any previous deliverances or decisions as looking toward or intended to lead to the abandonment of our historic position, and sessions and presbyteries are hereby distinctly enjoined and directed to maintain, consistently and faithfully, the discipline of the church, requiring of her members a practical dissent from the government, as at present

Resolved, That all presbyteries be directed to make iligent inquiry as to whether or not any known violations of the law or order of the church, with reference to this matter, are tolerated in any congregation in their respective bounds, and if so, to see that the law is enforced, and to report to this synod.

Resolved, That, believing in the language of our covenant, that schism and sectarianism are sinful in

covenant, that schism and sectarianism are sinful in themselves, we earnestly pray for the restoration of the lost unity of the visible body of Christ, and we hold ourselves ready at any time to enter a council of believers, submitting all our differences to the decision of the word and spirit of God; but partial unions on the basis of compromise for the purpose of simply forming a larger sect, involves for us the abandonment of our testimony and unfaithfulness in the special work which our Lord, as we believe, has called us to do.

There was not a universal feeling in favor of adopting the resolutions. Some of the delegates, and especially of the clergy, expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the basis of unity as defined in the resolutions. Prominent in the discussion were the Rev. Stevenson, of Philadelphia; R. A. George, of Beaver Falis, Pa.; J. F. Milligan, W. J. Coleman, of Geneva College; J. B. Williams, of New York; C. D.

Moderator Rev. J. W. Sproul presided during the consideration of the subject. During the morning session Rev. J. A. Black was appointed moderator alternate to preach the synodical sermon next year, and Elder H. L. O'Neil was appointed delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Council, to be held in London, with Rev. J. R. Milligan and Rev. J. K. McCloskey, D. D., as alter-

Work Before Hlm.

If the professor of journalism at Cornell shall succeed in convincing just one young man that be (the y. m.) does not know how to run a news. paper better than any other living man, the chair will not have been founded in vain.

A Sufficient Answer.

Philadelphia Press. The Detroit Tribune asks: "Will Harper's Weekly support Cleveland for re-election?" I response to which, permit us to ask: "Will a mog wump!"

THE FRENCH AND AUSTRIANS

Premier Goblet Responds to Tisza in a Calm and Dignified Statement.

A Condition of Affairs in India Which Is Certain, Sooner or Later, to End in Bloodshed-Interpreting the Papal Rescript.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Calm and Dignified Statements by the French

Minister of Foreign Affairs. Paris, May 31.-M. Goblet, Minister Foreign Affairs, in reply to the interpellation by M. Reach, said that the government shared the feelings Herr Von Tizza's speech had generally aroused, but the matter must not be exaggerated. While admitting that the exhibition of 1889 might arouse objections from nations who forgot that the celebration of the centennial of 1789 recalled nothing but ideas of emancipation and justice, the government would gratefully welcome participants in the exhibition, but hold no ill-will towards countries refusing to take part. A committee was formed for Austria to take part, with government assent, which later was withdrawn. It therefore was Austria's right and duty to dissuade Hungarians from partaking in the exhibition, but it was not right to say that the condition of affairs in France was such as to justify the fear that peace would be disturbed between the two countries at the time of the exhibition. Neither was it right to say that the French government was not in a position to guarantee the safety of guests. These are unjust charges, and were not expected from a country for which we have always shown sympathy. Such words, coming from such lips, could not pass unremarked. The government, therefore, instructed its embassador at Vienna, M. Decrais, to question Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Prime Minister, in relation to the mat-ter. Count Kalnoky expressed deep regret for the incident, and declared that neither the government nor himself intended to affront France. Austria, he said, desires to maintain the excellent relations existing between the two countries. Herr Von Tisza, the Hungarian Prime Minister, afterwards disclaimed any intention to wound French feeling. In conclusion, M. Goblet said: "We are bound to believe the declarations of Count Kalnow depends on the latter to dispel any misunderstanding that remains. France's policy is essentially pacific. She does not seek adventures. She is occupied with her own affairs. She is as remote from aggression as she is from weakness. The exhibition is the best evidence of the resolution that peace will not be disturbed through any fault of France. Never was public

time, the steps necessary. Every one will admit that this policy befits alike the dignity and interest of France." M. Goblet's remarks were greeted with applause. THE TROUBLE IN INDIA.

order better preserved in France than at the present. If there are troubles anywhere, the

Hungarians know well that they are not in France. The republic is solidly established. If neighboring states adopt measures prejudicial

to our interests we do not waste words in use-

less recriminations, but wait to take, in our own

The Hate a Defeated and Oppressed People Bear Their Conquerors. LONDON, May 31. - The rumors of impending trouble in India might probably be traced to the source from which originated the harrowing avowal of the defenseless condition of England against a foreign invasion. The object seems to be the same-the procurement of supplies under pretext of rendering secure the English rule against enemies from without and within. Truly, the condition of affairs would be serious if her Majesty's troops, while contesting the advance of a Russian force from Herat, were assailed in the rear by a countless swarm of insurrectionists. The intense hatred, more intense because impotent, felt by the natives of India toward their conquerors is fully known to the Russians, in fact to every one but the English themselves. One reason, which can only be alluded to, but which demands and will probably obtain the intervention of the courts, is the treatment of Indian women, both by English soldiers and civilians-treatment which the natives would be less than human if they did not resent. The Mohammedan portion of the population cannot be supposed to have any special love for the possible invaders, who are the sworn foes of the Moslem faith, and have crushed out whole tribes of true believers in central Asia, but they hate the present enemy, the English, quite as fiercely as they do the

prospective tyrants, the Russians. The Russians cannot stand; they have gone too far to retreat. It is to be supposed that they have expended millions of money, mostly to find themselves possessors of barren plains and rulers over desert tribes. There must be a compensation for the expenditure of life and treasure, and the rewarding revenue must be sought in the plains to the south, amongst an unwarlike and numerous population tilling one of the most fertile soils of the earth. The Russians have possession of the road from which all conquerors have descended into India, and they have a direct, immediate and most pressing interest in the conquest of that land. English generals who have been though Herat has well been called the key of India, it would not be wise to meet a Russian force by occupying the country up to that point in the contingency of its being captured by the Czar's troops. The great contest would have to be fought out in the Punjaub, where the British army would have the barrier of the Himalaya for a frontier, the sea on their flank and their fine system of railways in their rear. But in view of the new symptoms of dissatisfaction among the natives, exaggerated as the reports of them may be, an increase of the British troops in India is urgently demanded. It is obvious that there are not enough of her Majesty's forces there to contest a Russian invasion, guard the long lines of communication and overawe the dusky hordes in their rear.

THE PAPAL RESCRIPT.

An Interpretation That Will Prove Very Sat-

isfactory in Ireland. DUBLIN, May 31. At the meeting of the archibishops and bishops of Ireland, held here yesterday, resolutions were adopted declaring that the papal rescript recently published, regarding Ireland, was intended to affect the domain of morals alone and in no way interfere with politics. The resolutions warn the people and leaders of the Nationalists against speaking with irreverence of the Pope, who wished to assure them that he had no intention of injuring the national movement, but rather desired to remove, by means of the decree, what he considered obstacles to its advancement and suc-

A Comforting Letter Promised. Boston, May 31.-The following cablegram has been received from the Pilot's special cor-

respondent at Rome: "It is announced here that the Pope will send a friendly and comforting letter to the Irish bishops, expressive of his constant purpose to abstain from anything which could in the least check the true interests of the Irish national movement. The Propaganda considers the conduct of the London Tablet (the latter is the organ of the English Tory Catholies) in misconstruing the papal rescript for the purpose of irritating the Irisb, extremely blameable."

Chicago Catholics Denounce the Rescript. CHICAGO, May 31 .- Undoubtedly the largest and most enthusiastic of Irish-American meetings ever held in Chicago, and probably the greatest ever witnessed in America, was the one which assembled to-night in Battery D Armory to protest against the papal rescript condemning boycotting and the Plan of Campaign in Ireland. The audience was composed almost exclusively of well-dressed, earnest-looking people, whose Irish origin and substantial character could easily be inferred from their faces, manner and conversation. That nineteen-twentieths of them, as one of the Irishmen seemed equally evident. In the throng were to be recognized scores of the leading Irish citizens of Chicago. Daniel Corkroy, the Illinois member of the Irish National League executive committee, presided. The first proceeding was the reading of a set of resolutions, which it was proposed the meeting should indorse. The resolutions were frequently interrupted by extraordinary outbursts of applause, the cheering being particularly loud and long when a phrase was reached pronouncing against the right of Rome

Monday, submit some remarks on the bill to amend the interstate-commerce law.

The following bills were taken from the calistence.

The following bills were taken from the calistence of the leading that the construction of bridges over the Tonnessee river at Gunters to for a commission to select a site for a naval station on the Pacific coast—with an amendment.

On motion of Mr. Harris, it was ordered that to morrow, after the passage of the Indian appropriation bill, the Senate will take up and large transfer transfer it across the line into Canada, where it could not be reached by our laws.

Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, said that if the statement was true that the placing of lumber on the free list would not reduce its price, he failed to see how the carrying trade would be amendment.

On motion of Mr. Harris, it was ordered that to morrow, after the passage of the Indian appropriation bill, the Senate will take up and speakers claimed, were Catholics as well as

to create ex post facto offenses upon ex parte

According to the resolutions, the Irish-American Catholies of Chicago declare the Irish people have both the natural and moral right to protect themselves by every species of honorable combination and resistance; that as Catholies true to the spiritual teachings of the Holy See they refuse to recognize the right of the court of Rome to create ex post facto offenses on ex parte testimony for the coercion of the Irish people; they respectfully recommend to the court of the Vatican the realm of England as an exhaustless field for the reformation of moral conditions, and emphatically protest against the offering up of Ireland as a vicarious sacrifice for the sins of her oppressors; that while wishing earnestly to avoid controversy with the venerable head of the Catholic Church and his advisers, they cannot permit the right of the Irish people to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to be sacrificed to the diplomatic ambitions or the alleged political necessities of the court of Rome. The Irish Catholic members of Parliament are indorsed for their manly and noble stand, and are pledged moral and material support, and in this they invite the alliance and active co-operation of all lovers of liberty, of all creeds and all races throughout the world. Matthew P. Brady, a well known lawyer, the first speaker, asked, passionately, "Has it come to this, that to be a devout Catholic a man must be a dog?" A storm of cheers interrupted him, and he went on to say that the holier law of self-defense nullified the decision of the holy office, even though approved by the Pope. He leclared they would surely resist to the bitter end any encreachments by the Roman court. P. T. Barry, a merchant, followed in much the same strain, affirming his loyalty to the church in matters of faith and his independence in

John F. Finerty made the chief speech of the meeting. He eloquently maintained that the plan of campaign was not for immorality, but for the protection of the most faithful Catholics in the world from their oppressors. So far from being a sin, it had replaced the murderous shot-gun. For centuries the Irish had been tossed from the horns of John Bull to Roman bull. They had now all they were going to stand of it. [Cheers.] God was before the nations, the nations before the popes, and God reigns eternally still. They had opened Gladstone's eyes. They must do the same for Leo. "May God bless the 'Plan of Campaign,' and may it succeed" invoked the speaker. ceed," invoked the speaker. The resolutions were put and carried amid tremendous enthusiasm.

A Papal Consistory.

ROME, May 31 .- A papal consistory will be held to-morrow, at which the new bishop of Birmingham, the assistant bishop of Newcastle, and the bishops of Rapahoe, Achorny, Kilmoore, Vancouver and St. Paul, Mun., will be preconized. The Rt. Rev. William Bernard Ullathorn, who has resigned the bishopric of Birmingham, will be preconized bishop of Cabasa, in partibus.

Emperor Frederick Takes a Drive. BERLIN, May 31.—The Emperor and Empress took a drive in an open carriage to-day, after which the Emperor paid his first visit to the mausoleum at Charlottenburg, where he prayed at the temb of Emperor William. Dr. Mackenzie was present to-day at Professor Leyden's lecture at the university. He was enthusiastically cheered by the audience when they recog-

THE POPE AND THE BEAUTY. How His Holiness Caressed an American Girl and Gave Her a Medal.

Washington Letter. It is an event dwarfing all others of the week in the woman's world at Washington, the re-ception of a medal from his Holiness the Pope by a young lady well known in our society, and henceforth to be known as the foundress of a divinity school destined to work a world-wide influence in Catholic circles. Miss Caldwell's munificent gift of \$300,000 has secured for her this honor, but that the Holy Father is genially disposed toward other American girls, as well, would appear from the following extract of a recent letter to a friend in Washington, written from Marseilles by Miss Florence Audenreid, only child of the lamented Colonel Audenried, of General Sherman's staff, and who is a Philadelphian by birthright on both sides of her family, and by birthright a beauty also. Miss Auden-

Early in December we joined the ranks of the many bound for the "Eternal City." We intended to re-

Early in December we joined the ranks of the many bound for the "Eternal City." We intended to remain only a month, but when we arrived found many friends there, and two of mother's great ones attached to the court, that I was pursuaded to relinquish part of my trip for the pleasure of joining in the social whirl. I really think I saw Roman society under exceptionally good circumstances, for one of my warm friends, the Contessa — is a great favorite of Italy's fair Queen, and through her influence I received many attentions rarely bestowed on young girls. In Rome they don't go to dinners or lunches, but make up for it at "teas" and balls. The palaces are so spacious one is never crowded, and then there is always a quantity of that important article, man.

I was presented at the court in January, a few nights after, at the court ball, danced in the "Waltz d'Honneur," which always follows the royal quadrille, with a Danish prince, who is one of the King's chamberlains, and was spending some time in Rome. For some weeks I went night and day, having a glorious time, such as the Romans say no American girl has ever before enjoyed, and receiving nice attentions and courtesies from old men of rank and achievement no less than from those nearer my own age. Before leaving, I had an audience with the Holy Father, who, as I knelt before him, smothed my hair and face, held my hands and talked to me in a low, sweet voice. As I rose to go he had me recalled, again smoothed my face and finally gave me a beautiful silver medal to always wear for his sake. He is a dear old man, but very feeble.

Being threatened with the famous fever, I was hurried off from my beloved Rome, carrying away many

Being threatened with the famous fever, I was hurried off from my beloved Rome, carrying away many souvenirs of friendships there formed, and I think often and levingly of my good time in the Eternal

The Truth About the Golden Rose. Philadelphia Times.

The Rumor that Pope Leo XIII had determined to send the Rosa Aurea, or Golden Rose, across the Atlantic this year could not fail to create a pleasant excitement among American adies. The rumor was to the effect that Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell, of Louisville, Kv., was to be the recipient this year of the roseate distinction annually presented by his Holiness to some woman distinguished for her charities or for her services to her church. The gift on the present occasion was to be in recognition of munificent benefaction of \$300,000 given by Miss Caldwell toward the erection of the new Catholic University, the corner-stone of which was laid in Wash-ington on Thursday. The rumor, however, was unfounded, as the lady mentioned received not the Golden Rose, but a gold medal, in acknowledgment of her gift. The Golden Rose, in point of fact, is only presented to members of royal families. It has been frequently repeated of ate that Mrs. Sherman was thus honored a few years ago by the present occupant of the Papa chair in reward for her zeal in promoting the interests of the Catholic Indian missions. This report is likewise unfounded, as the following etter of Mrs. Sherman's daughter testifies, sent

in response to a request for her photograph to embellish this article. The letter reads: Your note has just been received, and my mother (Mrs. Sherman) wishes me to say that she has never received the Golden Rose and will therefore not be able to accommodate you. Very respectfully,
M. E. Sherman.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS. Routine Business in the Senate-Passage of the Labor Bill.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, May, 1888.

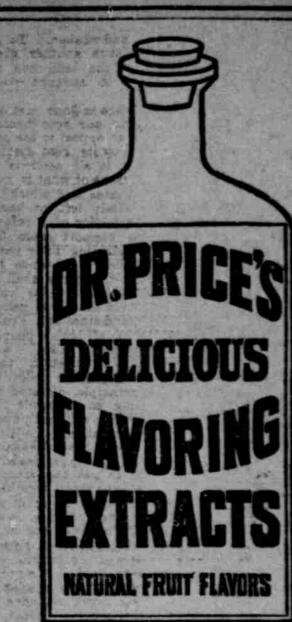
WASHINGTON, May 31 .- Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the Senate calendar, this morning, were the following: Senate bill to submit [to the Court of Claims for adjudication the title of Wm. McGarrahan to the mineral interests of the Panoche Grande ranch, in California, with minority report by Mr. Faulkner; Senate bill to accept and rectify agreements with the Shoshone and Bal Bannock tribes of Indians for the surrender of portions of their reservations; House bill supple mentary to the Pacific railroad bill of 1862, with amendments; House bill for the payment of the passage of the Marquis of Lafayette and his family from France to the United States in 1824 (adversely). The conference report on the bill to establish

a department of labor was presented and

The Senate then proceeded to consideration of the Senate bill to quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines river lands in Iowa. An argument in its favor was made by Mr. Wilson, of lows, and against it by Mr. Evarts, who favored his own bill proposing to indemnify the settlers on the land in question. The bill was passed yeas, 28; nays, 11. Mr. Cullom gave notice that he would, next

Monday, submit some remarks on the bill to

FULL WEIGHT PURE MOST PERFECT MADE



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press bills on the calendar, one objection to a bill Mr. Hoar gave notice that after the two politi- 89; nays, 134. cal conventions he would move to proceed with the business on the calendar in the usual way. Mr. Boutelle proposed to make the date in Mr. Call offered a resolution, which went over, directing the Attorney-general to report whether Mr. Adams's amendment 1890 instead of 1889.

After a brief executive session the Senate adourned until to-morrow. The House Considers the Tariff Bill. WASHINGTON, May 31.-Mr. O'Neal, of Missouri, presented the conference report on his bill to create a department of labor, which was accepted and the bill passed in substantially the

Anustasia island, near St. Augustine, Fla., is

the property of the United States, or whether

it is covered, in whole or in part, by Spanish

grants confirmed and recognized as valid by the

United States.

same shape as it came from the Senate. The House proceeded to consider the report of the committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. The first amendment upon which a division was demanded was that increasing the clerical force of the Civil-service Commission, which was adopted by a vote of 56

A yea and nay vote was demanded on the

amendment to re-establish the St. Louis assay

The committees were called for reports, and then, on motion of Mr. Mills, and without a negative voice, the House went into committee of the whole for consideration of the tariff bill. The chairman, Mr. Springer, announced that the bill would be considered for amendments under the five-minute rule. Mr. Adams, of Illinois, offered an amendment

to make the bill take effect Jan. 1, next, instead of July 1, and a prolonged debate ensued Mr. Adams said that the House should have regard for the immense vested interests of the country and afford them an opportunity to prepare for the changes proposed by the bill. Especially was it necessary for the lumber interest to have time to protect itself. Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, maiatained that ample notice had been served on all persons

interested, and that the greatest consideration had been shown the interests affected by the bill. Mr. Adams attacked the committee for placing brick on the free list, and pointed out the probable effect of Canadian competition on Chicago brick-makers. Without the change of date pro-posed by him, the industry would be seriously interfered with in the middle of the season. Mr. Kelley spoke for the Southern lumber in terests, as he said no one on the Democratic side cared to do it. He pleaded with the House

not to impoverish the poor people of Tennessee and South Carolina and decrease the value of their splendid timber lands by making lumber Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, protested against any action that would fasten the lumber trust upon the farmer and consumer. Mr. Reed, of Maine, said that the gentleman from the Prairie State [Mr. Weaver] had gotten himself into a state of mind over the trusts. The

figures would show that there was no possibility of decreasing the cost of Canada lamber by Mr. Weaver declared that the lumber trust

ment proposing to substitute Nov. 30, 1889, for the date given in the section. Rejected—yeas, The Democrats applanded the announcement

Mr. Lind, of Minnesota, did not believe that the removal of the tariff would cheapen lumber or affect the trusts; but he urged that the tariff caused the cutting of timber to be confined to American soil. Any law that tended to hasten the destruction of our forests was not a wise law. [Applause on the Democratic side.]
Mr. Boutelle maintained that the modern lumberman was the strongest conservator of the forest. There was more timber in Maine to-day than there was twenty years ago.

Mr. Lind did not believe that the removal of

a duty of \$2 per 1,000 would drive every American lumberman out of business. [Democratic applause. Mr. Boutelle's amendment was rejected. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, had read an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Blame in 1868, in which he said that it never had been the policy of the American government to tax breadstuffs or lumber, and representing the need of the workingman for lumber. This was received with applause on the Democratic side. Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, asked if Mr. Blame's semarks had not been directed to internal taxa-

tion and not to imports. Mr. Breekinridge did not know which, but the speech was directed against a tax on lumber. Mr. McKinley replied that it was directed against a tax on American lumber, but not against a tax on foreign lumber. [Republican

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, held that the bill had been drawn on sectional lines, and that it was infinitely worse than the Morrison bill in Mr. McMillin denied the charge, and said that the committee on ways and means had had in view only the good of the whole country.

Mr. White, of Indiana, gave notice that he would vote against every clause of the bill that

proposed to encourage importations of goods our own labor could produce.

Mr. Struble, of Iowa, stated that when the dutiable sections of the bill were reached be would move to strike them out and substitute the rates fixed by existing law, less 50 per cent. Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, recurred to the sub-ject of Mr. Blaine's speech, which had been cited earlier in the day. He said he had looked up the debates and could state positively that Mr.

Biaine's remarks had reference only to an internal tax. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, argued that the same principle held good in case of any tax Mr. Reed, of Maine, said that the gentleman from Kentucky had afforded the Democratic party an opportunity to do what they had al-

Mr. Kelley sexed if the gentleman [Mr. Breckbridge knew that Mr. Blaine had used that argument against a revenue tax when he cited it as an argument against a custom tax. Mr. Breckinridge—The gentleman assumes what is untrue. I did not state that Mr. Bisine

used those remarks about a customs duty. Mr. Kelley-That was the impression created. Mr. Mills asked that debate on the section be considered as closed, but objection was made prevailed by a vote by tellers of 122 to 83—the Republicans solidly opposing the motion—and the committee rose, not having passed over the

first five lines of the bill.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, and Mr. Spinola, of New York, who held a report from the military committee, sought to secure consideration for the bill to revive the rank of General of the Army, to be filled by Lieutenant-general Sheridan, but objection was made by Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, and other Democrate, and the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.